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Biology Science Questions for CDS, CGL Tier-1, Railways and SSC 10+2 Exams

Biology Quiz 10

Directions: Study the following questions carefully and answer the questions given below.

Glucose is stored in which of the following forms in animals?

Glycogen carbohydrate protein amino acid

Where is bile juice secreted in human body?

Large Intestine Small intestine Gall bladder Liver

Which of the following is the smallest gland present in the body?

Salivary gland Pituitary gland Thyroid gland None of the above

The high level of sugar in blood is commonly known as

Diabetes Rabies Thyroid Tuberculosis

Which of the following activities can be a cause of the spread of HIV virus?

Hand shakes Hugs Saliva exchange Blood transfer

Which of the following vitamin deficiency causes night blindness?

Vitamin C Vitamin A Vitamin B 12 Vitamin D

Which of the following blood component does not have a nucleus?

RBC WBC Platelets All of the above have a nucleus

How many bones are babies born with?

Around 200 Around 300 Around 500 Around 1000

Which of the following is not a sensory organ?

Skin Ear Nose Stomach

The poisoning of which of the following element causes minamata disease?

Lead Mercury Iron nickel



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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	D	B	A	D	B	A	B	D	B

Explanations:

1.

The liver secretes glucose into the bloodstream as an essential mechanism to keep blood glucose levels constant. Liver, muscle, and other tissues also store glucose as glycogen, a high-molecular-weight, branched polymer of glucose. Thus, glucose is stored in the form of glycogen in animals.

Hence, option A is correct.

2.

Bile juice is a greenish yellow secretion that is produced in the liver and passed to the gallbladder for concentration, storage, or transport into the first region of the small intestine, the duodenum. Its function is to aid in the digestion of fats in the duodenum.

Hence, option D is correct.

3.

The smallest gland present in the body is pituitary gland. The pituitary gland is a tiny organ, the size of a pea, found at the base of the brain. As the “master gland” of the body, it produces many hormones that travel throughout the body, directing certain processes or stimulating other glands to produce other hormones.

Hence, option B is correct.

4.

Diabetes is the disease caused by the high level of sugar in blood. Insulin hormone helps control blood glucose levels by signaling the liver and muscle and fat cells to

take in glucose from the blood.

Rabies is a disease caused by the bite of infected animals. Thyroid is disease caused by the abnormality of thyroxine hormone in the body.

Tuberculosis is a infectious disease which affects the lungs.

Hence, option A is correct.

5.

HIV virus can only be transmitted through blood transfer or sexual intercourse. HIV is a virus that attacks the immune system, which is our body's natural defence against illness. AIDS is not a virus but a set of symptoms caused by the HIV virus. A person is said to have AIDS when their immune system is too weak to fight off infection, and they develop certain defining symptoms and illnesses.

Hence, option D is correct.

6.

Vitamin A deficiency causes night blindness. Vitamin C deficiency causes scurvy. Vitamin D deficiency causes rickets and vitamin B12 deficiency causes

Hence, option B is correct.

7.

Red blood cell does not have a nucleus because the absence of a nucleus is an adaptation of the red blood cell for its role. It allows the red blood cell to contain more hemoglobin and, therefore, carry more oxygen molecules.

Hence, option A is correct.

8.

A baby's body has about 300 bones at birth. These eventually fuse (grow together) to form the 206 bones that adults have.

Hence, option B is correct.

9.

Stomach is not a sensory organ. There are only 5 sensory organs in human body- eyes, ears, nose, skin and tongue.

Hence, option D is correct.

10.

Minamata disease, sometimes referred to as Chisso-Minamata disease, is a neurological syndrome caused by severe mercury poisoning. Symptoms include ataxia, numbness in the hands and feet, general muscle weakness, narrowing of the field of vision and damage to hearing and speech.

Hence, option B is correct.



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